

## LISTINGS OF THE CLAIMS

1. (Currently Amended) An electroacoustic transducer comprising:  
a plane diaphragm; and  
a vibration-generating driving source for vibrating the diaphragm;  
a base arranged at a side opposite to the diaphragm; and  
an elastic cushion member supporting the diaphragm that includes an elastic  
force that is partly varied, the elastic cushion member being formed on the base,  
wherein the vibration-generating driving source is supported on a back side of  
the diaphragm near one end of the diaphragm, at least the one end and sides  
perpendicular to the one end and opposite to each other are supported on an elastic  
cushion member, the cushion member is supported on a base, with one side of the  
base supporting an diaphragm and the other side of the base arranged at a side  
opposite to the diaphragm, and a vibration-controlling portion for controlling a particular  
vibration mode having a large amplitude generated in the diaphragm is formed in the  
cushion member or the base, and wherein the diaphragm vibrates in a plane direction  
perpendicular to the plane of the diaphragm when the vibration-generating driving  
source is driven.
2. (Currently Amended) The electroacoustic transducer according to Claim 1,  
wherein a width dimension of the cushion member is partly varied so that the elastic  
force of the cushion member is partly varied, the vibration-controlling portion is formed  
by partly varying a width dimension of at least a portion of the cushion member  
supporting the two opposite sides of the diaphragm, and an elastic force of the cushion  
member supporting the diaphragm is partly varied by the vibration-controlling portion.
3. (Currently Amended) The electroacoustic transducer according to Claim 2,  
wherein the vibration-controlling portion is formed by partly varying the width dimension  
of the cushion member by includes a partly projecting projection or concaving a portion  
that varies the width dimension of the cushion member supporting the diaphragm.

4. (Currently Amended) The electroacoustic transducer according to Claim 1, wherein the cushion member includes holes that partly vary the elastic force of the cushion member, ~~vibration-controlling portion comprises holes formed in a portion of the cushion member, and an elastic force of the cushion member supporting the diaphragm is partly varied by the holes.~~

5. (Previously Presented) The electroacoustic transducer according to Claim 1, wherein the base includes a stepped portion that partly varies the elastic force of the cushion member.

~~wherein the vibration-controlling portion comprises a stepped portion formed in the portion of the base supporting the other side of the cushion member, and an elastic force of the cushion member supporting the diaphragm is partly varied by the stepped portion.~~

6. (Original) The electroacoustic transducer according to Claim 1, wherein the vibration-generating driving source includes a magnet arranged with a predetermined gap between the magnet and the back side of the diaphragm, and a coil wound with a predetermined gap between the coil and the outer peripheral surface of the magnet, the coil being fixed to the back side of the diaphragm, the magnet being mounted on a first plate-shaped yoke, and

wherein the first yoke is supported on a connecting member fixed to the back side of the diaphragm and a gap is formed between the first yoke and the base.

7. (New) The electroacoustic transducer according to Claim 1, wherein the cushion member supports the one end and sides perpendicular to the one end and opposite to each other of the diaphragm.

8. (New) The electroacoustic transducer according to claim 7, wherein the elastic force of the cushion member is partly varied at the sides opposite to each other of the diaphragm.

9. (New) An electroacoustic transducer comprising:

a diaphragm;

a base having an end that is parallel to an end of the diaphragm;

an elastic cushion member that connects the end of the diaphragm to the end of the base, a length of the elastic cushion member spanning from the diaphragm to the base forms a height of a vibration area; and

a vibration-generating driving source for vibrating the diaphragm disposed in the vibration area, the vibration-generating driving source being disposed near the end of the base and the end of the diaphragm,

wherein the elastic cushion member is a support for the diaphragm and base and includes an elastic force that is partly varied.

10. (New) The electoracoustic transducer according to claim 9, wherein the length of the elastic arm spanning from the diaphragm to the base is greater than a height of the vibration-generating driving source.

11. (New) An electroacoustic transducer comprising:

a plane diaphragm; and

a vibration-generating driving source for vibrating the diaphragm,

wherein the vibration-generating driving source is supported on a back side of the diaphragm near one end of the diaphragm, the one end of the diaphragm being supported on an elastic cushion member that is supported on a base, the base being substantially parallel to the plane diaphragm, and a vibration controlling portion for controlling a particular vibration mode having a large amplitude generated in the diaphragm is formed in the cushion member or the base, and wherein the diaphragm vibrates in a plane direction perpendicular to the plane of the diaphragm when the vibration-generating driving source is driven.

12. (New) The electroacoustic transducer according to Claim 11, wherein the vibration controlling portion is formed by partly varying a width dimension of at least a portion of the cushion member supporting the the diaphragm, and an elastic force of the cushion member supporting the diaphragm is partly varied by the vibration controlling portion.

13. (New) The electroacoustic transducer according to Claim 12, wherein the vibration controlling portion is formed by partly varying the width dimension of the cushion member by partly projecting or concaving a portion of the cushion member supporting the diaphragm.

14. (New) The electroacoustic transducer according to Claim 11, wherein the vibration controlling portion comprises holes formed in a portion of the cushion member, and an elastic force of the cushion member supporting the diaphragm is partly varied by the holes.

15. (New) The electroacoustic transducer according to Claim 11, wherein the vibration controlling portion comprises a stepped portion formed in the portion of the base supporting the other side of the cushion member, and an elastic force of the cushion member supporting the diaphragm is partly varied by the stepped portion.

16. (New) The electroacoustic transducer according to Claim 11, wherein the vibration-generating driving source includes a magnet arranged with a predetermined gap between the magnet and the back side of the diaphragm, and a coil wound with a predetermined gap between the coil and the outer peripheral surface of the magnet, the coil being fixed to the back side of the diaphragm, the magnet being mounted on a first plate-shaped yoke, and

wherein the first yoke is supported on a connecting member fixed to the back side of the diaphragm and a gap is formed between the first yoke and the base.